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Oct. 31.—M. E. B. ... of erection for R... has arranged for the commencement work on the plants at the steel work wire mills, the ... and the various ... by the C. F. ... trapped out for him ... two years and ... time he will empen... His pay rolls w... \$25,000 per month... his employees will... Many of them h... and are negotiatin... e of homes.

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Nov. 1.—Puebloan

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a Denver rooming

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Colorado Springs

(Friday, November 10.)

McKinley memorial fund.

Division of funds.

Colorado Springs has been the district court.

Users of the Bear creek road and the county commissioners have awarded the contract for the road from Trinidad to the Colorado Springs corner to C. F. and L. C. Nordwies.

The Short Line has announced that it will build a new line which will go into effect.

(Saturday, November 11.)

Republicans will hold a town tonight.

Colorado Springs bank has a new branch telephone exchange established at Colorado Springs.

An intention to put gas road crossings.

McKinley memorial fund being from the Police commission.

Col. and Independent ally ticked the entire line to tick.

President and Mrs. W. C. to be gone.

An Associated Press dispatch says that the eighth Sunday by a mad dog, at night and were taken to sluit. After a thorough search, the patients finally sure. The patients daily for three weeks.

(Sunday, November 12.)

Dr. and Mrs. W. C. for Chicago yesterday.

McKinley memorial fund.

Santa Fe railroad will have a suburban station.

Unless the unexpected heavy rains on the Short Line will reduce the Sunday.

Another conference by commissioners and city.

The joint pest house morning school came in yesterday.

Santa Fe railroad has a contribution of \$1000 from school came in yesterday.

The condemnation of the undercrossing as a nuisance.

Parents' meetings will be held at the city hall.

Winter time tables for trains go into effect tonight.

The football men of Colorado State and the University of E. Ahlers at South hall last night.

Delegates to the annual Traveling Passenger Convention of the guests November 23.

Travel from the east to Colorado increasing rapidly and Colorado the principal attraction.

(Monday, November 13.)

Docket of the court called by Judge Hubbard today; cases will be heard.

Eastern business preachers.

Robert Emmett Republic.

A public meeting at the night.

Dr. C. B. Wilcox morning at the church on "The Uses of synopses of the sermon."

City council will meet tonight for the transaction of business.

Death of Frederick H. M. in Philadelphia shortly Saturday; he has been a dent of this city since 1888.

(Tuesday, November 14.)

Vote early.

Frank P. Castello was elected director of the Exempt bank to succeed the late A. C. Cog.

The Cog road season at an average cost of \$5.50 a trip will be in force on the city.

The city accepted a proposition to care for the city diseased cases.

Plans are on foot for completion of the Y. M. C. A. building at the Boulder street last night; an excursion will carry a high crowd up to today.

The local High school will meet at High school at Washington; game called at 7:30.

(Wednesday, November 15.)

There is a strong movement in the proposed new academy in this city.

Four teams of the High team defeated Golden High team field yesterday.

Fire destroyed a barn in the region of the city, on South Weber street, and valued at \$100.

The \$100,000 club of the city.

Enrollment at the Hotel is large and to necessitate use of the entire building only four rooms as was originally planned.

Funeral of Mr. F. H. Morrison, who died at his 1321 Wood avenue.

(Friday, November 17.)

E. J. Norton, who was a reformator from Cripple Creek for assaying ore stolen from the Pot, has made an appeal.

Kitt Carson's county assessed the valuation 48 per cent.

Colorado county assessed another 10 per cent, on the has appealed to the state taxation.

The Idaho potato yield this year over 100 sacks per acre.

Test case against couriers tried in Colorado courts.

Colorado county assessed another 10 per cent, on the has appealed to the state taxation.

Conflict between police and peace officers is again threatening in Denver.

Citizen circulation department.

Cripple Creek, dropping dead from the local forest.

(Saturday, November 18.)

After being out for 50 days, the trial of Sam Grum with the murder of Grant S. Gunn at 9:30 a. m. in the Cripple Creek; it was 11:30 a. m. in the Cripple Creek.

An Idaho Springs physician affidavit that a child's death

(Eidson, Nottingham, & ...)

(Saturday, November 2) — Residents still hold a rally at 8 o'clock tonight. Colorado Springs bank clearing this week show an increase of \$100,000. The city's branch telephone exchange is established at Colorado City. Santa Fe railroad has given the city permission to put gates at end crossings. Over twenty dollars was added to McKinley Memorial fund yesterday from the Policemen's Hotel. Colorado Independent club elected President and Mrs. William H. B. to be gone a year. Colorado Springs Dispatch says that the eight children of Colorado Springs who were bit yesterday by a mad dog, arrived at Colorado Springs last night. Lakore decided that cure is necessary. The patients will be kept for three weeks. (Sunday, November 3) — Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Crumley of Chicago yesterday with the city, who was bitten by a spaniel. Dr. Crumley believes the Santa Fe railroad will prohibit a suburban station at the street. The unexpected happening of trains on the Short Line will go into later next Sunday. Another conference between the city and the railroad is expected. Joint post house more probable. McKinley memorial fund is new contribution of \$100.00 from Mass. Santa Fe railroad has filed its petition for condemnation of the Costill property. Parents' meetings will be held at the schools next Friday afternoon. Tables for local people. The football men of Colorado are the guests of Prof. and Mr. Ahlers at South hall last evening. Traveling Passenger Agents will be the guests of the members. (Monday, November 4) — The first meeting of the east to call for a meeting rapidly and Colorado Springs official attraction on route. (Tuesday, November 5) — The first meeting of the east to call for a meeting rapidly and Colorado Springs official attraction on route. (Wednesday, November 6) — The first meeting of the east to call for a meeting rapidly and Colorado Springs official attraction on route. 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matory from Cripple Creek last
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the Pot, has made application to the Carson's county assessors in order to get 40 acres over to the state board of assessors. Other 10 per cent. on that; the appeal to the state board of assessors potato yield this year is 100 sacks per acre. The case against, cursing will be the case against the boys charged with being the murderer of Homer E. Denver were found guilty of a conflict between police and officers is again threatened. The state of employment of the circulation department in the Denver, dropped dead from here last evening.

(Saturday, November 2, 1902)

After being out for 59 hours the body of a man, who was on a saluting at Cripple Creek, was found, being unable to reach the trial of Grant Crumley, the murderer of Sam Strong, at 9:30 a. m. in the district court. The trial was at 11:30 p. m. in the district court.

An Idaho Springs physician has advised that a child's death was

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GENERAL

A. P. Dutton, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, who has built the first elevators and elevators in Racine and was in early years prominently identified with the grain handling and shipping interest.

General Hughes reports the complete surrender of the insurgents in the island of Puerto, consisting of 499 men and 60 officers.

The lord chief justice of Ireland has announced his intention to offer a cup for the international rowing competition, to be connected with the Cork exhibition next year.

Strong evidence was given against Calhoun (disfranchise) yesterday.

Two men were instantly killed and two probably fatally injured in a head-on collision between freight trains at Judson, Illinois, yesterday.

In the course of rebuttal testimony in the Schley court of inquiry yesterday Captain Chadwick stated that the pre-ventive discipline from the navy department in regard to attacking the Spanish shore batteries had not been communicated to Commodore Schley.

It was also stated that General Hall aligned the Texas anti-rail road, calls for penalties approximating \$55,000,000.

Charles Hartzell, of Colorado, a month in the matter of bringing in oil gushers at Beaumont, 24 spouters being added to the list during the month. A careful study of the charts shows now 53 gushers in the Beaumont field.

The secretary of the treasury has announced that he will resume the purchase of United States bonds, short four and short five per cent. bonds on a basis of 1.75; and long 4 per cent. bonds on a basis of 1.90. He reserves the right to discontinue purchases at any time.

(Saturday, November 3.)

Dun and his representatives at Chicago, hampers themselves but point out that this unfavorable feature in itself shows the large volume of business on hand.

The clearings of the United States for the week ended October 31 are 25 per cent. larger than for the corresponding week last year.

Charles Hartzell, of Colorado, the newly appointed secretary of Puerto Rico, has assumed his office.

Eleven deaths have occurred in St. Louis, since the beginning of the administration of diphtheria antitoxin which was infected with lockjaw germs.

Board of naval construction recommended that the navy be equipped with various descriptions from battleships down to tugboats.

(Sunday, November 3.)

Fire at Grand avenue and Second street, Milwaukee, Wis., this (Sunday) morning destroyed the warehouse of the Metropolitan Storage and Warehouse company and the Kretzer Piano company and the American Laundry company. Loss \$200,000.

Two of the larger buildings of Jacob Dold & Co.'s packing establishment at Buffalo, N. Y., were burned last night. Loss \$100,000.

(Monday, November 4.)

The captive ballplayer which escaped from San Francisco was nine per cent. aboard the schooner "Hondra."

All employees of the insular and provincial governments stationed outside of the city of Manila will receive commutation.

Seventy-three carloads of flour on track and 23 cars in the warehouse of the Wisconsin Central Railroad company at Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed together with the warehouse and dock property of the road. Loss \$125,000.

The postoffice department has promised to make a special investigation of mail from second class mail privileges.

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Mr. Dooley On the Celebration at Yale

By F. P. DUNNE

Copyright, 1901, By Robert Howard Russell

"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "that good ol' Yale, because it makes us feel so hale, drink her down, as Hogan says, has been cillybrat'n her bilityt'n."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"'Tis what," said Mr. Dooley, "if it happened to you or me or Saint Ignatius college'd be called our two hundredth birthday. From the Greek, bi, two, centinry, hundred, two hundred. Do ye follow? 'Tis th' way to make a college wurrd. Think it in English, thin think it back into Greek, thin translate it. Two hundred years ago, Yale college was founded by Eli Yale, an Englishman an' dead at that. He didn't know what he was doin' an' no more did I till I read in these festivities. I knew it nestled under th' ellums iv New Haven, Connecticut, but I thought no more iv it thin that 'twas in name iv a lock, a smokin' tobacco an' a large school nestlin' under th' ellums iv New Haven where ye sint yer boy iv ye eud aford it an' be larned th' Greek chorus an' th' American an' chased the fleet ball an' th' more fleet aorist, a sport that Hogan knows about, an' come out when he had to an' want to wurrd. But, ye take me wurrd fr' it. Yale's more thin that, Hinnessy. I got it nestled fr'm th' truthful sons iv Yale thin-silvers that if it hadn't been fr' this dear bunch iv dormitories nestlin' under th' ellums iv New Haven, our beloved country an' th' short-end iv th' wurrd too, might

today be no better thin they should be. Ivry great invitation fr'm th' typewriter to th' V-shaped wedge can be traced to this prodigal instichochion. But fr' Yale, we'd be goin' to Europe on th' decks iv sailin' vessels instead iv comin' away in th' steerage iv steamships or stayin' at home; we'd be drivin' horses, as many iv th' unlearned iv us do to this day instead iv pushin' th' swift autyomobill up hill; we'd be writin' long an' amusin' letters to our frinds instead iv tellyphonin' or tellygraffin' thin. Listen to our more classical Associate Mistrher Justice Brewer, iv th' supreme court, '68—that was th' year he got his ticket out—says about our alma mater:

"Two hundred years ago," he says, "Yale had sivin professors an' 40 books; today she has sivin hundred professors an' near three hundred thousand volumes iv lore. Anywan that takes an interest in these subjects can verify me remarks be applyin' to th' janitor fr' th' keys. I am more consarned with th' influence iv Yale on th' maternal affairs iv th' wurrd. Whin this beautiful college first begun to nestle under th' ellums iv New Haven, ships were propelled be th' wind; our vehicles were drawn be th' ox, th' horse, th' wife, th' camel, th' goat, th' Newfoundland dog, th' zebra. Th' wind, he says, blows no more hister now thin it did whin Paul was tossed about th' Mediterranean be th' tumultuous what's-tis-name. Th' ox an' th' horse has grown no stronger,

I assure ye, thin whin Abraham wint forth fr'm his father's house. But if Paul was livin' today, he wud go to Rome be th' Rome an' Tarsus transportation line, first-class. I don't know where he'd get th' money but he'd find it somewhere. He'd go to Rome first-cabin an' whin he was in Rome, he wud, as Prinsident Hadley's frind Cicero wud say, do as th' Romans do. So be Abraham. Ye can understand fr'm this brief sketch what Yale has done. She has continued to nestle under th' ellums iv New Haven an' th' whole face iv th' wurrd has been changed. Ye will see th' value iv nestlin'. I wud apply th' method to thrusts. Iv all th' gr-rear evils now threatenin' th' body politic an' th' pollytical bodies, these cool organizations an' combinations iv capital is perhaps th' best example iv what upright an' earnest business men can do whin they are let alone. They cannot be stamped out be laws or th' decisions iv courts, if I have annything to say about it, or hostile legislachion which is too frindly. Their destruction cannot be accomplished be dinagogs. Miraboo, a Frinchman, wanst excited th' Frinch protolooty to rayolt. What good came iv it? They made France a rypublic, that's all. But something must be done about th' thrusts. They must be destroyed or they must not. How to do it. Th' answer is found in th' bishtry iv Yale. Whin steam was discovered, she was nestlin' under th' ellums iv New Haven. Whin th' telly-

graft was invented, she nestled. She nestled two hundred years ago. She is still nestlin'. I ask her sons to profit be th' example iv their almy mather an' nestle. Whin things go wrong, nestle. Whin th' country is alarmed, nestle. Do not attempt to destroy th' hateful thrusts with harsh laws or adverse legislachion. Nestle. An' there are worse places to nestle in thin a good thrust. An' if ye feather th' nestle, it's asior on ye."

"Well, sir, I think 'twas good advice, an' I'm sure, Hinnessy, that th' assembled hayroes iv culture thought well iv their degrees whin they got thim. What's a degree, says ye? A degree is a certificate fr'm a ladin' university entittin' ye to wear a Mother Hubbard in spite iv th' polis. It makes ye doctor iv something an' enables ye to practice at ye'er profession. I don't mind tellin' ye, Hinnessy, that if I was a law whin I'm not, I'd have to be pretty sick before I'd call in many iv th' doctors iv laws I know, an' as fr' American lithrachor, it don't need a doctor so much as a coroner. But annyhow degrees is good things because they livels all ranks. Ivry public man is entitled ex-officio to all th' degrees there are. An' no public or private man escapes. Ye haven't got wan, ye say? Ye will though. Some day ye'll see a policeman from th' University iv Chicago at th' dure an' ye'll hide under th' bed. But he'll got ye an' haul ye out. Ye'll say: 'I haven't done annything,' an' he'll say:

"Ye'd better come along quite. I'm sarvin' a degree on ye fr'm Prinsident Harper.' Some iv th' thrifter universities is makin' a degree th' alternative iv a fine. Five dollars or doctor iv laws."

"They was many handed out be Yale an' to cash man th' prinsident said a few wurds explainin' why he got it, so's he'd know. I read all th' speeches: 'Kazoo Kazama, professor iv fan paintin' at th' University iv Tokyo because ye belong to an older civilization thin ours but are losin' it,' to William Beams, wanst editor iv th' Atlantic Monthly but not now, to Arthur Somers Soanso who wrote many long stories but some short, to 'Markless Ilikibono Iito because he was around,' to 'Fedor Fedorovich Fedorivinsky because he come so far.'"

"An' thin they was gr-rear jubilation, an' should iv ivre wurrs an' pomes be ol' graduates whin th' doctors iv lithrachor sittin' in th' ambulances waitin' fr' a hurry call. An' thin ivry wan wint home. I was glad to be read about it, Hinnessy. It done me heart good to feel that boys must be boys even whin they're men. An' they're many things in th' wurrd that ye ought to believe even if ye think they're not so."

"Dye think th' colleges has much to do with th' progress iv th' wurrd?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Dye think," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis th' mill that makes th' wather run?"

FOREIGN WORK OF AN AMERICAN OBSERVATORY

The Harvard Astronomical Annals Furnish Interesting Evidence of the Part America Is Playing in Pure Science.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2, 1901.—In turning over the pages of the "Annals" of the Harvard college observatory—that great series of volumes in which the results of the various Harvard investigations are distributed to astronomers all over the world—one comes to a number of features which strikingly illustrate what may very literally be called the universality of astronomical science as well as something of its historical continuity. One is better able to appreciate that there are no "local" stars—except as some are visible, generally speaking, only from the northern and others only from the southern hemisphere—than that the work of the astronomer at Kiel in Germany or at Crakowa in Russia is interchangeable with the work of his fellows at Cambridge or Washington or Hong-kong, just as the sky at Arequipa in Peru is the same. In the course of each 24 hours, as the sky at the Cape of Good Hope. Quite apart from those records of recent American work that one would naturally look for, one finds in one volume or another, observations reaching back in time to the great English astronomer, Herschel, a century ago, and extending in space, if one wishes, to the farthest reaches of the universe. In pure science comparable to the position which it seems about to take in industry and trade—a leadership which, in either case, would be due to the same direct and practical qualities of the American mind.

Sir William Herschel, it may be remembered, was the first person to make scientifically accurate determinations of the relative brightness of the stars, and the method which he proposed and used for this purpose is still accepted—with certain modifications suggested by Argelander, the great German astronomer, at the middle of the last century—as the best that has been devised for the unaided eye. Employing this method, Herschel, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, made a series of observations at Slough, England, which were published in part only and without interpretation, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1782 and 1783. The publication had little real value, however, save as an interesting document in the history of astronomy, partly because the record had never been "reduced," or worked out, and partly because it covered only two-thirds of the sky and therefore lacked the necessary completeness of a definite system of observations. Astronomers, assuming that they had what Herschel had done, often wondered why the work had not been finished, especially since his painstaking care in such matters was almost proverbial.

In June, 1832, however, Prof. E. C. Pickering, the director of the Harvard observatory, visited Col. John Herschel, the grandson of the astronomer, at Collingwood, in England, and told him his intention to reduce the Herschel observations and compare them with the record of the Harvard photography—the standard by which the brightness of the stars is nowadays usually reckoned—in order to determine whether or not the stars had grown more or less bright in the course of the century. "Colonel Herschel suggested that in that case his visitor would probably be very busy, but he looking over the Herschel papers, and stepping to a bookcase in the room where they were talking, he took down the original manuscript of his grandfather's observations, and after examining them Professor Pickering found, to his and Colonel Herschel's surprise and delight, that they contained not only the four parts already published, but a fifth and sixth part, completing the record of the whole sky. "Colonel Herschel obligingly lent the missing manuscript to Professor Pickering for a few days, during which time, by working night and day with a force of clerks lent him for the emergency by a friend in London, it was possible to make a complete copy. The task was no slight one, however, since Herschel had used a system of punctuation marks to indicate comparative differences in brightness, so that a change from a comma to a semi-colon or a colon to a period, or vice-versa, either of which would have been a natural error in copying, would have seriously vitiated the value of the transcript.

On Professor Pickering's return to America a large number of the stars in Herschel's catalogue were identified and their comparative brightness set down in the terms of the Harvard photo-

metry, while others which were not contained in the photometry were at once studied directly by means of the large meridian photometer, or telescope light measurer, at Cambridge. In this way a standard was obtained in accordance with which it was possible to change the 10 punctuation marks and combinations of punctuation marks which Herschel had employed into numerical equivalents; and in this form, available for use everywhere, the entire series of observations, published and unpublished, was brought out in the Harvard Annals. As a whole, it was found that there had been practically no change in the magnitudes, or "brightness," of the stars since Herschel's day. The accuracy attaching to the work of the earlier astronomer, moreover, was surprising. He had been at least 20 years ahead of his time. His observations not being equaled until the time of Argelander, but it would doubtless have surprised Herschel, who probably regarded the America of his day in much the same way that we look upon Alaska and the Klondike, to know that his photometric work, as it is called, would be valuable to future astronomers only as it had been found by Argelander and reduced a century later by an American observatory.

Next in interest to the Herschel papers, perhaps, comes the publication of the observations of variable stars made by Argelander at Bonn. These, so far as they had been accessible in print, covered a period from 1835 to 1867. In the same year that Professor Pickering visited Collingwood he went also to Germany, where he learned from Professor Schoenfeld, Argelander's pupil and successor, that Argelander had made later observations, which still remained in manuscript and which for various reasons would probably not be included in the Bonn series. Professor Schoenfeld permitted Professor Pickering, however, to make a copy of the manuscript for "discussion"—that is, for reduction and analysis—in connection with Argelander's earlier observations, the discussion being intended finally for publication in the Harvard Annals. The manuscript, it is interesting to note, was sent to him by express for so short a time that he was obliged to work out the quaint German script in which it was written on the train which carried him from Bonn to Vienna, where he was to return to his keeper at a conference of astronomers. Wherever the manuscript was blind, the place was noted, and at Vienna the American and the German astronomer collaborated in working out the meaning. Professor Schoenfeld knowing Argelander's rather difficult handwriting better than anybody else, from his long and intimate association with him. The manuscript, it was found, contained 4,000 comparisons of stars extending from April 2, 1869, to May 10, 1872. As in the case of Herschel the observations, whether published or unpublished, were mere records, but the whole series was carefully reduced and analyzed, and published in the Annals in the terms of the Harvard photometry.

It is interesting to note, in this connection that certain work of Professor Schoenfeld himself will perhaps find a place in the Annals. In 1853 he had told Professor Pickering that one of the other stars for not bringing out the interesting part of Argelander's comparisons of the variable stars was that he himself had made some 60,000 observations which he hoped to publish in the Bonn series. Ten years later, after Schoenfeld's death, Professor Pickering wrote to his successor, Professor Kuestner, in the matter, only to receive word that the manuscript had been found and published. But within a couple of years Professor Valentiner of the Heidelberg observatory has found and published them, though in the same incomplete form as the Herschel and Argelander records. Professor Pickering, accordingly, has offered to furnish the measurements on the Harvard photometry scale of the stars included in Professor Schoenfeld's list, and if desired render still further aid.

This international chain, already embracing the United States, Germany, and England, has lately been further extended to Greece. The late Julius Schmidt, director of the observatory at Athens, accumulated a very large number of variable star observations, covering a period of 35 years, from 1845 to 1879, and in the favorable climate of Athens, moreover, he had been able to observe the same stars night after night, thus securing a continuity of measurements such as can be obtained at few observatories. After his death his collection of observations, all of them unreduced, was sent to the Potsdam observatory in Germany, the director of which, Professor Vogel, has acceded to the request of the Harvard observatory that a copy be prepared for reduction and publication in the An-

Chauncey M. Depew, His Fiancee and His Home in Washington.



Photographs Copyright, 1901, by Pach, New York.

Although no definite date has yet been set for the wedding of Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Miss May Palmer, it is generally understood that the match will be celebrated early in December. Above are some interesting views of the senator's palatial home at Washington over which Miss Palmer will preside when she becomes Mrs. Depew. Much has been written about this beautiful mansion which is fitted up in the most luxurious style and is one of the most imposing residences in the capitol.

MODEST MRS. CARNEGIE.

She Prefers to Be Known Simply as the Mistress of Her Home.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie has never courted newspaper publicity and shudders, it is said, at the mention of the word interview. The world knows very little about her, therefore. This reluctance to appear in any way conspicuous is apparent to everyone who has made her acquaintance. She prefers to be regarded simply as the mistress of Skibo castle, or 5 West Fifty-first street, rather than a person of any public interest. An Englishman who visited Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie at Skibo, in Scotland, last summer, said of Mrs. Carnegie: "I found her a charming, vivacious, clever woman, and a model hostess who seemed studiously to avoid doing or saying anything that might appear to be in any way inter-

esting to the outside world. A story is told illustrative of the devotion in which the 'iron master' holds his wife: A little custom which Mrs. Carnegie adopts at her dinner parties is to put into a small silk bag slips of paper bearing the names of all ladies present. Just before dinner is announced she carries the bag round to all the male guests and each 'dips' for his partner at table. One evening Mr. Carnegie 'drew' his wife. His surprise and delight was immense. Holding the slip of paper so that all the company could see the name inscribed thereon, he playfully invited the men to make bids for it and the honor of 'taking down' Mrs. Carnegie. Presently he grew serious. 'The offer is withdrawn,' he said, 'my luck is too precious.' Photography may be mentioned as one of Mrs. Carnegie's favorite pastimes. The mistress of Skibo is about 20 years the junior of her husband. There is a daughter, a winsome little miss, in whose name Skibo castle was purchased." (New York Mail and Express.)

Importance of the New York Election. New York city now raises and expends more than \$100,000,000 a year. Thus its municipal affairs are of stupendous magnitude. Its position as the American metropolis becomes more

Novel Reading in America.

A novel-reading nation which numbers its readers by millions is turning the current of letters into fiction on a scale not yet charted, measured, or plumbed. The American mass has here a limitless appetite. It has created editions whose size passes all past records and whose rewards are matching that period of liberal returns for letters, the first two decades of the last century. Of this I had something to say a year ago, in reviewing the fiction of 1900. It was pointed out that a cheapening in the cost of publication and an increase in the number of readers had transformed the conditions of literary production. I predicted, as the past year has abundantly proved, that these changes would meet the needs of a prodigious prairie-like growth of readers—like daisies, all alike in the attentive eye they turn to the new sun in letters.

The year has had at least six novels which run to a circulation of 100,000, one-half as many more would reach 100,000, a source with what would once have been the phenomenal circulation of 50,000, and 40 to 50 with editions of 20,000 to 30,000. Now, always a book scarcely moves when does less. Work out this sum, and the editions of the 800 or more novels with normal editions and there is a novel production of not less than some 2,000,000 volumes. No flood like this exists the world over. The literary statistics of our urban quadrilaterals—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston—will give you a public library circulation of 6,000,000 volumes a year, of which some 4,800,000 are novels. Our lesser libraries will nearly double this. In all, this appetite for novel-reading calls for the issue of 3,000,000 volumes and the circulation of fiction, new and old, throughout the country is 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 volumes. I have laid bare the basis of my estimate. Any man can check that chooses. Accurate the figures are not. Approximate they are. The big sellers give a round 1,000,000 volumes a year. The next grade another 1,000,000. The crowded rank and file as many more, more rather than less. In libraries, where fiction is always 70 to 80 per cent. of the total overtun, run up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes or fiction a month in our cities. This, too, does not reckon the flood of fiction in two-


The Katipunan in the Philippines.

The organization is strictly military. In each town where there are 100 men there is a "superior chief," with the rank of colonel. Under him, and appointed by him, are as many "principal chiefs," with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, as may be considered necessary. These in turn appoint "partial chiefs," with the rank of major. The "partial chiefs" are in direct contact with the cabazas (captains), who are directly charged with the recruiting of men and supplies. This system accounts fully for the immense number of Filipino officers. Enough officers have been killed and captured to supply half the armies of Europe, and still the crop seems as large as ever.

In this hierarchy it is usual that only the chiefs are directly associated together by rank and duties are known to one another as active members of the society. Thus, each chief knows all his subordinate officers and is known by them; but he is not necessarily known by his men. These know only their captains and lieutenants. Thus, the chances of betrayal are minimized and its effects are localized. There are secret signs in the various grades by which members of that grade may make themselves known to one another or to subordinates. But these are used only in case of necessity.

The principal duties of members of the society are to report to the chiefs all events in their respective localities; to report all natives suspected of lack of zeal or of fidelity to the society; to contribute at stated intervals, or when called upon in emergency, rice, money, corn, fish, cloth, or personal service to the full extent of their ability; to obey instantly and without question any and every command that may be given by any chief of the society; to stand ready to sacrifice at an instant's notice, property, family, and even life, for the society; and, finally, to take the field as guerrillas at any time when called upon by the immediate chief. Each member of the society takes a most solemn and binding oath of secrecy and obedience on being admitted to the society; to stand ready to sacrifice at an instant's notice, property, family, and even life, for the society; and, finally, to take the field as guerrillas at any time when called upon by the immediate chief. Each member of the society takes a most solemn and binding oath of secrecy and obedience on being admitted to the society; to stand ready to sacrifice at an instant's notice, property, family, and even life, for the society; and, finally, to take the field as guerrillas at any time when called upon by the immediate chief. Each member of the society takes a most solemn and binding oath of secrecy and obedience on being admitted to the society; to stand ready to sacrifice at an instant's notice, property, family, and even life, for the society; and, finally, to take the field as guerrillas at any time when called upon by the immediate chief.

Buffalo and the Exposition, 427 A. Unit thirty days, via Great Rock Island Route.



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY *Ella Celeste Adams*

ing to be a policeman or a motorman, I don't know just which, yet."

When lacking in judgment, tactful sympathetic effort should be made to correct the error and in cases where these early developments are in sight a brighter day seems to be fast approaching in the building of dwelling houses. The twentieth century house will be a revolution in construction, in the spect of utilizing every ray of sunlight as there is.

lives every encouragement should be given that each child give his own individuality to everything he undertakes, the mechanical part will be learned later.

Don't ridicule a child's awkward little efforts, rather, if possible, highlight just that measure of praise that tends to more earnest endeavors (to excel).

Remembering that for which they are so fond of calling that for which they are a penchant, successful artists, seamstresses, milliners, housekeepers, etc., are made.

While the careful mother has taught her boys and girls these habits of thoroughness and neatness that will be of lasting use throughout their lives, the home lessons should not be limited to any one trade or profession until the children indicate their natural trend and ability.

♦ ♦

In writing of a visit to the University of California, Mrs. Clara B. Colby of the Woman's Tribune says: "Hearst hall is outside the central campus and is reached by a very pretty walk through the live oaks. It looks like a huge rustic cottage, and this impression is deepened as one enters. But it is not for architectural display, but to provide a resting place for the women

mirably adapted for this purpose. A large number of the summer students were there, resting in the hammocks or eating their lunch at the numerous tables. At the far end was a kitchen with large gas stoves, at which the young women were cooking their lunch, while others were washing their dishes at the sink. The thoughtful sympathy of Mrs. Hearst is shown in every detail. Tea and sugar are furnished free to the students, and a woman to make and serve it. A number of gas stoves enable the student to prepare anything additional desired. Gas and laundry bills are paid by Mrs. Hearst. A ventilated locker is furnished to each student for the deposit of the lunch she brings or orders from the market. A writing room is supplied with stationery and dictionaries in several languages, and dull lessons in physical culture are given in the well-appointed gymnasium, and all this is the free gift of Mrs. Hearst. Stately buildings may crown these slopes as the result of Mrs. Hearst's munificence, but none will more endear her to the homes of the state than the comparatively inexpensive but sympathetic provision for the comfort of the girls.

What this language needs is some more adjectives suitable to accompany a first-class report of a wedding. You many of these now in frequent use are not only tired, but decidedly superfluous. For example, we have observed during a career of about 137 years that when a couple are married in a private house, it is almost invariably conceded to be a "pleasant home" wedding. Now, what's the use of either of these words? Would anybody on such an occasion write of an unpleasant wedding, or of an unpleasant home—whichever the adjective may be taken to refer to? It is an old rule of correct writing to go through the article after it is drafted and eliminate every adjective not needed to tell the story. Applying that treatment to pleasant home weddings, they would appear simply as weddings. The rest goes without saying. Similarly the frequent explanation that a wedding occurred at "high noon" seems to be about one word too long. There are any other than one kind of noon? When does low noon come in, if 12 o'clock is high? We have observed, too, that when people are married they are very apt to receive "wedding gifts." What else would the gifts be? The reporter who wrote of some one that

Gown of black spangled net
Dresses of white lace and

for a Christmas gift for an unpleasant wedding in a homeless house at low noon. "I have experience for it in my 'profession,'" she said. "I have a dictionary is abundantly outfitted with adjectives. But still those exactly suited to these people. I have a book of names to present themselves at the time when their services are especially required." (Hartford Courant.

♦ ♦

He was from the country, and stood helplessly before a haughty young lady clerk in a Tremont street store. "What do you want, please?" she demanded, icily.

He gulped down his embarrassment, for he was hopelessly young and shy in the presence of a woman with such a superior looking creature.

"I want 12 yards of blue predominant," he said.

"What?" demanded the startled clerk.

"T-twelve yards of b-b-blue predominant," he stammered again.

"What?" she asked, "what you mean," said the clerk. Then, with womanly kindness and intuition getting the better of her hauteur, she said: "Tell me what your mother or sister would hold you to bring."

He gave a sigh of relief and said:

my little sisters and mine wash goods for the poor were not so particular as to quality and color, just so I got love predominant. Can't I get it here?" (Boston Journal).

✠

Sunlight and the Home.

So much has been said and written during the last few years concerning the value of sunlight in the treatment of tuberculosis, that it is almost impossible with fresh air, that it would appear that we are fast awakening to a true conception of the health-giving properties of the sun's greater and more potent remedies. Light is something that can be neither bought nor sold, bartered nor exchanged, essentially free, so why not make the most of it to the most extreme limit of its value? A good part of our lives is spent within doors, in rooms whose windows are covered by curtains and blinds, all for the adornment of the interior, as well as for the pleasure of the eye and the comfort of the body. These rooms are, in many instances, lighted by small windows so caparisoned that their real value is detracted from by the artificial embellishments. The blinds are often drawn so low down that the room is practically always in

the shadow of the street should have the most frequently occupied rooms in front, while that built on the south side, should be the most pleasant and most congenially habitable rooms in the rear. In on the western or eastern side, the rooms should be equally bright and proportionally, equally in front and behind. A darkened room is not productive of good health and children or invalids should be excluded from the room. It may more than a blade of grass will grow and thrive under a box—(Dominion Medical Monthly).

✠ ✠

"God broke our years to hours and days and hours to minutes, and minutes to seconds by the day.
Just going on a little way,
We might be able, all along,
To keep the strong from strong.
Should all the weights of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the
Furrows, furrows, furrows,
Will we wage and struggle, meet us face to face
At just one place,
And then we must go;
Our feet would little stop;
God lays a little on us every day,
And we are weary of the way
With burdens bear so deep,


darkness of 'n' gloom, facilitating the
 and protection of the dejection of
 of the germ world. The heatliness, and
 most habitable part of the house is set
 apart for reception days and state oc-
 casions, while the least acceptable por-
 tion of the morning and evening is
 and penetrates the front and the
 back of the house, respectively; if built
 in a street running parallel with the
 aquator, or the north side of the street,
 the house will receive the middle of
 the sun while the rear will go lacking
 all the year around; and if on the south
 side of the street, the back will reap all
 the benefit as the front is always en-
 veloped in shade. The dawn of a

Or pathways lie so steep.
 But we can go, if by God's power
 We only bear the burdens of the hour."
 —George Kringlie.

✱ ✱

"Do yez keep an assistant to the
 cook?"
 "Yes."
 "And do be the assistant have a
 helper?"
 "Yes has."
 "And have yez a kitchen maid to
 clean up after the assistant's helper?"
 "We have."
 "Well, I'll give yez a wake's trial."—
 (Brooklyn Life.

A Victim to Philanthropy.
A meditative kitten looked exceedingly distraught.
Across her furry, furrowed brow were lines of deepest thought.
"How shall I best improve my lives?" I heard her, musing say.
"I've only nine to live—I must not fritter them away.
"It is appalling when I think how Tabby Tortoiseshell
Has spent eight lives already, and not one of them spent well;
But I shall plan mine carefully, and make them all sublime,
And so leave noble paw-prints on the shining sands of Time."
"I'm such a little kitten, the first life of them all—
I'll only chase my tail around and play with my own shadow's bull.
The second, I'll be older—and I think it would be nice
To take a dose now, and spend life to catch



Oh, you may have yer table-dote, its tarty-pins
An' turtle soups, an' fishes baked with tails an' fins,
An' five ducks with ever' bone

"And then the next one—let me see—yes,
 I am sure 'tis the bird."
 "Could he connect with profit leaving
 to catch a bird."
 "To fetch this, I'll roll in catnip, eh, won't
 that be 'mussed?"
 The tick, I think, I'll yowl away from
 the back garden fence.
 "But no—these are my pleasures, and it
 isn't right a bit—
 I'm sure I ought to live my lives for others'
 benefit."
 I know I ought to try the philanthropic
 dodge; and that
 is what I'll do: I'll get such a small and igno-
 rant little cat.
 "These questions overwhelm me!" She
 drew a shuddering sigh.
 "I'm tired of living my own lives, I think
 I want to die."
 And then a quivering sound, the kitten,
 ran, then and there,
 Gave up their ghosts. And once again a
 cat was killed by care.
 —Gervase Wells in *Life*
 * * *
 The Missing Club Paper.
 This is the true and tragic tale of a
 "frozen lemmingade,
 ET you'll just fetch me some of the
 pies that mother made!"
 An' you kin have them kaff-tea-
 lsters in the cans.
 The way they came all lickered
 the Creator's han's!
 Er fickerseed, or parley-voove,
 also or shade,
 I'd like a corner o' them pies,
 that mother made!"
 I do not keer for swallern! Fren-
 viltles cny-how.
 An' pudda! deen-lo-mateek, ain't
 ter "pudd" I vow.
 Then one thet's a bread-crumb
 o' the highest grade,
 But shucks, it doesn't shake a
 piec that mother made!"
 So keep your flummiddies, m
 glasses an' soolays,
 Yer bows to me an' vittles, fur t
 to be has the craze,
 To be eatin' what ain't vittles,
 But I'd like a quarter-section o'
 that mother made!"
 —Lillian W. Rountree, in *What to*

[illegible]

need begin, the liveliest of the lecturer's form for a recuperative forty winks. The precious lecture began and departed with the same routine. As the afternoon was warm, the house so quiet as to suggest no thought of an intruder, and the bed well away from the entrance to the entrance, the door was left open.

Five minutes went by, and the New Yorker slept peacefully. Fifteen minutes elapsed, and the peaceful slumber slowly awoke her refreshed and ready. She arose and proceeded to get into her usual dress.

During this operation a glance at the bureau where she thought she recollected putting her paper showed that it was not there. She looked about, undisturbed, she kept at work at her toilet, though with the tail of her eye she glanced at the same time here and there about the room, and at last she discovered the hiding paper. She did not, however, and pretty soon a maid appeared to say that it was nearly 2 o'clock, and that the morning paper waited her in the parlor. She was dressed by now, and she gave herself up to a search for the paper. It was apparently somewhere in the room, she unpacked her papers, threw back the bed

Culinary chemistry is gradually becoming a science that is not only of but for us, and the more that investigates the less will there be to dread to run to the extremes in the form of the George Washington Parsonage. The advocate of a new diet is generally a person who has seized upon a new method of eating, and regarding the digestive quality of class of foods, and magnifying to beyond its proper proportions the influence of proper diet, makes a fashion among those who are eager to adopt something new. There is a tendency to make the science of movement to make it hard to do. Physiological chemistry teaches us everything else, and the science of food and the true art of it is to find out the true proportions of meat, fruit, nuts and vegetables, and the true proportions of the intimate between certain foods in all of these classes which appear injurious to the health, especially in the case of fruits, nuts, and oils; each one is a little different, and he must find out for himself what agrees and what does not agree with him.

Brackets and other articles of wall furniture made to hang from the wall, and the more that

clothes, pulled out the bed even, opened the door and looked out. She knew she had not touched them, ransacked a closet whose door she had not before opened, looked out of the window and even took the screen away from the open fireplace on the forlorn chance that some mischievous animal had been up there.

The situation grew desperate.

The maid appeared the second time to summon her below stairs and thus she was to learn the truth about the room. Into her ear the story of the extraordinary disappearance of the paper was hurriedly related.

Two waiting women. Every servant in the house was summoned, the entire floor was searched and the search was a long room with no closets at all to no purpose. The paper had vanished absolutely and there was not the slightest clue to its whereabouts.

Three o'clock. The guests were only equalled by the chagrin of the hostess. Three o'clock had long struck, the parlors were filled with a waiting company and the hostess was in a desperate situation and omit the paper. The lecturer of the past, she recalled a few polios of her present, she confessed to the guests, and then the meeting

and artistic device. The bracket fastened to a tall rod or upright of wood, like that of which the bracket is made, is placed against the wall to the ceiling, but at the place which it meets the picture moulding the rod is hollowed out into a concave clamp to fit over the molder the upright rod resting flat against wall. If the bracket is too heavy to be supported by the wall, the uprights are attractively carved, decorated, so that they add to the beauty of the room. They are made of bookcases and mirrors, with candle brackets attached, may also be used in this way, for a moulding will support a picture of any weight, pounds if properly put on.—(New Tribune.

• • •

Oriental masks or busts used for decoration in some favorite decorant corner of the home were not so common as they are now. The ties of these wall hangings, with oriental finish and selling at a comparatively low price, are to be seen in many a home, and it is true that some of them, notably those bekah and Agnar, are remarkably attractive.

became a social reception and so the afternoon passed off. The New Yorker man, a blond, a little taller than the hurrying dinner with still no word of the missing paper.

It was several days later that Professor, sitting on his slyly on the third floor down to his wife's room, many sheets of typewritten manuscript in his hands and a puzzled expression on his face.

"My dear," he began, "I've just found in my desk drawer a paper on 'The Philosophy of the Art of Life,' of which I have not heard."

"Oh!" burst in his wife, "that is Mrs. L's lost paper. How in the world did you get hold of it?"

He thanked her husband slowly and ruminatively, "I must have taken another than my own manuscript from the desk."

That afternoon, the door was open as I passed going up to my study and saw the manuscript there. Recalling the paper I was writing, I went to the house and your frequent, though gentle reminders of the fact, I saw an opportunity to follow your very good advice, the matter, and the paper of one of them. I crossed the room to the bureau, took what I supposed was my manuscript, and returned to my study.

For a Sunday night tea or luncheon the following in a chafing-dish, cut together some chickens or other and cooked long, enough to one cup of meat, in dice; cut into thin pieces cooked spaghetti or macaroni, and mix with the mixture, then pour into the blender over the butter, and when hot add the meat sauce, and cook the yolks of two eggs, add one-fourth cup of milk, stir into a hot mixture; add half a spoonful of salt and a dash of pepper, and mix the mixture then serve at once.

• • • • •

Bread and butter crisps to served need a fresh loaf baked so give a square slice. With a sharp knife cut the loaf into the end of the loaf, and shave off the next slices possible. Roll each slice in a thin layer of butter, and then in a thin layer of bread crumbs. Lay on a hot griddle, and cook until the slices are lightly browned. Remove the slices, and drain on a paper towel. Over which is laid a folded napkin.

One of the best hair tonics is senecio oil; it stops the hair from falling out.

manuscript, charged that it locked it away in my desk and left the house for the rest of the afternoon."

Which, as is usually the case, is the simple, when you know it, explanation of that for a time so disturbing mystery.—(Margaret Hamilton Welch in the October Club Woman.

♦ ♦

Great effort from great motives is the best definition of a happy life.—(Channing.

♦ ♦

A good heart is like the sun, for it shines bright and never changes, and keeps its course truly.—(Shakespeare.

I KNEW a charming little girl
Who sat, like you, at that flower-
Whenever in the garden
Or woods she spent an hour.
And sometimes she would listen,
And say "Oh, how that bird"
Whenever in the forest—
Its clear, sweet note she heard

But then I knew another—
Much wiser, could you think?
Who never missed a bird
But said "no business"
Or "errie!" or "tuhin."
Or "wren!" so it might be.
She called them all by their first names;
No intimate was he.

And in the wood or garden
She never picked a flower
But "anemone," hepaticas,
Or "crocuses" by the hour.
Both little girls loved birds and flowers;
But one's love was the best,
I need not point the moral,
I'll assure you, as you read

Few would it not be very queer,

She came very near forgetting her pledge when she met Mrs. Anderson the next morning. In fact, she was so overcome by the compromising nature of the recollection of her promise, flashed into her mind, that she stood on, on being a little, and she then turned quickly away.

"How is Jimmy today?" she said, asking out the first thing that came into her mind.

There was a good deal of detail in Mrs. Anderson's answer. Jimmy had been very sick, she said, and he then caught cold and been worse. Mrs. Anderson poured out her story in a rapid, unbroken stream, and, as she talked on, that particular listener found herself more interested than she would have been possible that she had some old scrapbooks which Jimmy might enjoy looking over, and, as she talked on, she found that with more gratitude than the slight favor seemed to warrant.

At the very next corner was Classy

The little son of Mrs. Earl Spencer of Littleton, N. Y., will remember as long as he lives the kind words and gentle smile of President McKinley, who just a few days ago, in the company of his family, was killed. The president's son, a young revolver was pulled, patted his mother and said to his mother, whose hand held his, "Here's a fine line for you, mother, and I'll be glad if you looked up to his mother, and said, 'Mamma, he looks good enough to kiss'." The mother, who was holding the young boy's hand, was startled by the sharp report of the pistol, and smiling, they saw that the president had been shot. (Woman's Journal.)

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TO BUILD LINE INTO MANITOU

W. S. Stratton Submits a Franchise Proposition to the Town Board.

It is evident that Mr. Stratton intends to carry trolley passengers into Manitou, as well as to the city gates in the Manitou town council will give him the franchise that is necessary to give him the right to lay tracks.

The proposition for a franchise was presented to the council last night and was referred to a committee of Manitou citizens who are to be appointed within a day or two to confer with Mr. Stratton and learn the details of the plan that he has in mind for the utilization of the franchise asked.

There were several matters before the board last night. The work of caring

MINING PROMOTES WANT ROAD REPAIRED.

According to a petition presented to the county commissioners yesterday, the Bear creek toll road, which is now being used extensively by people who are developing mines on Bald mountain, is in a dangerous condition. The petition, 40 in number, ask the commissioners to improve the road and to reduce the toll rates, which are said to be exorbitant.

The petition was prepared by E. A. Street. It states that the road is not only dangerous but is almost impassible. It is alleged that no repairs of any account have been made for years. The high toll rates were established September 8, 1901, when the road was used extensively by tourists. The road extends past the Seven lakes, and now new materials for the development of mining property on Bald mountain, at the head of Ruxton creek. The mining property is three miles south of Jones park.

The commissioners are asked to take immediate action to repair the road, as it is alleged that the mining operations are being developed at a great expense at the present condition of the highway.

DR. SLOOM TO GO

President and Mrs. William F. Sloom, of Colorado college, will leave for a year's vacation, December 10 next. They will spend the time in Europe.

President Sloom was granted a year's leave of absence by the trustees some time ago and has been getting the college work into shape for him to go. He announced his philosophy class yesterday morning that he expected to leave on December 10.

Dr. Sloom feels that he needs a rest. He has been working hard for the past 10 years and the growth of the college in that time testifies to the effort he has put forth in its behalf. The college has reached a point now where much thought and consideration should be given to its future plans and Dr. Sloom will take advantage of his vacation to lay out plans for future work.

The work of the college during the year the president is away will come under the direction of Vice President Parsons. Professor Parsons has been in close touch with Dr. Sloom's work and is qualified by experience to carry on the work of the institution during the president's absence. Dr. Lancaster will take Dr. Sloom's classes in "philosophy and ethics." Professor Parsons will continue at the head of the department of English.

President and Mrs. Sloom will spend much time in Italy and Greece. They will also visit France, Germany and England. Dr. Sloom stated that he intended doing some work while away but the main object of the vacation is to give him a rest from the enervating work connected with the direction of college affairs.

WINTER'S ADVENT

LATE THIS YEAR. Sweet peas blooming out of doors in November!

This was the remarkable record for Colorado Springs this year, but it was spoiled yesterday.

Winter, which has been on its way west for some time, but has been delayed at several way-stations back east, is here at last. The summer season is over. Yesterday saw the change in Colorado Springs.

It has been the longest summer ever known here. The weather has been beyond criticism, in the opinion of one day a week or so ago when a little snow fell, but did not stick to the ground. It has been picnic weather right along and overcast days have not been needed. Yesterday came a change. Overcoats felt very comfortable filling the parks up to yesterday will be thinking out now.

The weather Colorado Springs has had the past two months has been remarkable. Winter has approached very slowly. It has been expected for some time, but has come on gradually and no one has noticed it. Yesterday, however, it made its presence felt very decidedly.

The mercury in the thermometers began to drop early in the day and by night the thermometer registered low. A heavy frost fell during the night and sweet peas will probably be drooping soon. You can never tell about Colorado weather. It may be summer again in another week. As one old-timer once said to a friend who asked what

HON. R. L. CHAMBERS

The Efficient Chairman of the El Paso County Republican Central Committee.

The Republicans of El Paso county owe County Chairman Chambers a debt of gratitude which cannot easily be repaid. It is quite an exceptional to have clean, able and honest party chairmen as it is to have candidates with the same qualifications. Mr. Chambers has conducted two city and two county campaigns and in every instance he has elected the Republican ticket.

Not a little of the result is attributed to the high character of Mr. Chambers and the universal respect for him by the community.

The result of the election yesterday keeps El Paso county the banner Republican county of Colorado.

The average plurality of that part of the ticket which fairly represents the strictly party vote is about 5,000; a gain of 800 over the plurality for President McKinley last year.

Mr. Chambers deserves almost any honor at the hands of the Republicans which he may desire and the Gazette is quite certain the party will take pleasure in rewarding him for the splendid work he has done as chairman of the committee.

Mr. Chambers is in some respects a peculiar campaign worker. He has all the qualities of strength that are usually found in campaign managers and he has several strong points that are distinctive his own. If you go to him and ask him how a certain district stands he may tell you that it is "safe." If you are satisfied with that then you can go on about your business. If you want anything more definite you will have to ask him again when he will tell you the estimate of his fellow workers. Figures in forecasting the result in any district because, in the first place, if he did, he might sometimes prove to be wrong in the second place he would simply be putting the opposition in possession of information that it would proceed to use.

Mr. Chambers is the first member of the Chambers family to be interested in politics. He was born in the little town of Bernadotte, Illinois, and his father, a farmer, had for several years been an active worker in politics, having become a member of the Republican

this fund as soon as the need for the money is imperative and the fact that that moment has arrived will be made clear to everyone in the city as a result of the meeting to be held tomorrow.

JUDGE ORR

He Will Take Office For the Unexpired Term on Nov. 15—Serritt to Be District Clerk—Other Changes.

The first change among the office holders at the county court house, as the result of Tuesday's election, will take place November 15, when James A. Orr, county judge, will take the oath of office. Term that date until January 1. Judge Orr will serve the unexpired term of Judge Cunningham, now of the district court. On January 1, Judge Orr will begin his new term.

Another change which will take place soon will be the retirement of District Clerk D. A. Thomas, who has resigned his position on account of illness. It is understood that Judge Cunningham and Seeds of the district court will name as Mr. Thomas' successor Clyde D. Serritt, who is now deputy clerk of the county court. The appointment has not yet been made, but it is understood that it will be announced as soon as Mr. Thomas retires. There are several candidates for the position.

Mr. Orr's successor as county attorney will be named by the county commissioners within a few days. The new county attorney will be a Republican.

Sheriff Goddard, Assessor Layden and Commissioner Duran will retire at the same time when their Republican successors will assume their duties. County Clerk Reed and Treasurer Pallen will qualify for their second terms at the same time.

DISPUTE MAY SPOIL NATIONAL BANK DEAL.

The bank situation over here is growing complicated again. There is a dispute over the division of the officers. President Burwell, of the Citizens State bank, is particularly anxious to retire from his position and there is a faction, it is said, which wants to oust him. Another Colorado City man is slated for this position. The Arkansas man is slated for cashier. A Colorado City man will be tendered the vice presidency.

The Citizens State bank will control the stock in the new First National bank, the division being \$30,000 for the stockholders of the Citizens bank and \$70,000 for the new investors. Mr. Burwell is now in Kansas on a visit to a daughter, it is said. It is generally believed, however, that he is there investigating the handling of one of the promoters of the new bank. Mr. Sanders is also back there, for the purpose of closing up his business there, it is said, but it may be that the deal will be called off and he may not return. It is understood, however, that it is not Mr. Sanders' standing that has been brought into question.

The stockholders of the Citizens bank will meet Nov. 30 to take action on the consolidation matter. It was not expected that there would be any opposition to it, but the new president may cause a fight at the stockholders' meeting.

ONE PEST HOUSE WILL DO FOR BOTH CITY AND COUNTY.

The pest house, or isolation hospital question, has been settled at last and the city and county have come to an agreement.

At last night's council meeting Dr. P. O. Hanford, the city health commissioner, submitted a proposition from the county commissioners which met with much favor. This agreement was secured after a number of conferences between the county commissioners and Dr. Hanford and city officials. The agreement reached is very satisfactory to the city. It is as follows:

The city will deed 10 acres of its 40-acre pest house lot to the county; the county will construct the pest house at its own expense; the county will assume charge of and will pay the expense on the basis of the cost of maintenance of the hospital. The county agrees to purchase the pest wagon, coats, bedding, clothing, linens, etc., now owned by the city. The health commissioner of Colorado Springs is to supervise the care of the city's patients.

This is practically the basis on which the city agreed for the county pest house and is considered very fair. The county wants a five-year contract, with the city on this basis, and while there was some slight hesitation about such a long period, the health commissioner and county committee were given power to make the matter and the pest house will have been constructed, to plan the pest house will be drawn up.

SOFT, GLOSSY HAIR.

It Can Only Be Had Where There is No Dandruff.

Any man or woman who wants soft, glossy hair must be free of dandruff, which causes falling hair. Since it has become known that dandruff is a germ disease, the old hair preparations that were mostly scalp irritants, have been abandoned and the public barbers and doctors included, have taken to using Newbald's Dandruff. The only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ. Herpicide not only cleanses the scalp from dandruff and prevents the dandruff from coming out, but promotes a new growth. Herpicide keeps my hair very glossy.

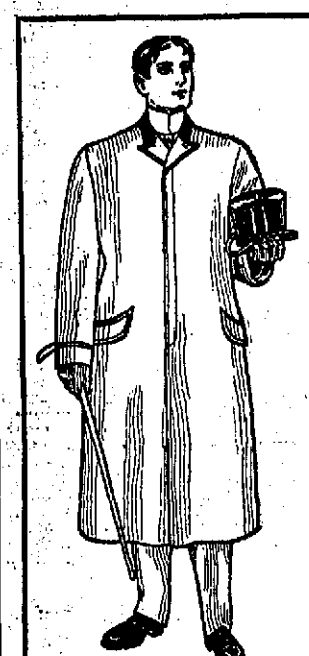
GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

Oppenheim's

19-21 E. HUEFANO.

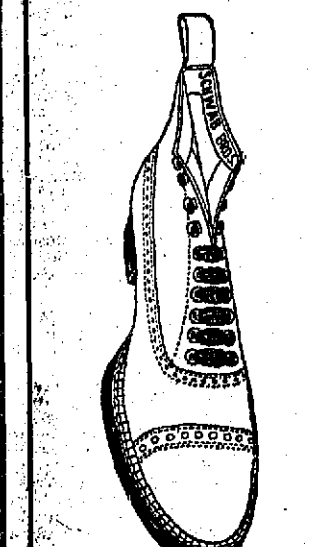
Our prices are absolutely out of the question at any other store REMEMBER everything goes at about one-half, some even less

THE BIGGEST SALE EVER HELD IN COLORADO SPRINGS



After eleven years of successful business in Colorado Springs we are moving to Denver and our entire stock of

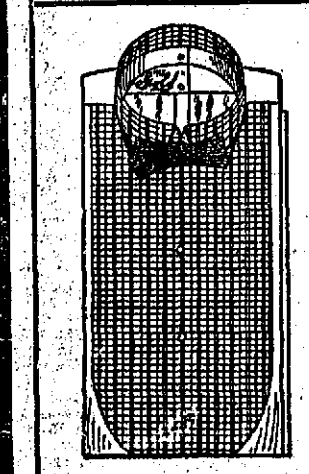
\$50,000 of new up-to-date Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings



MUST GO AT ANY PRICE

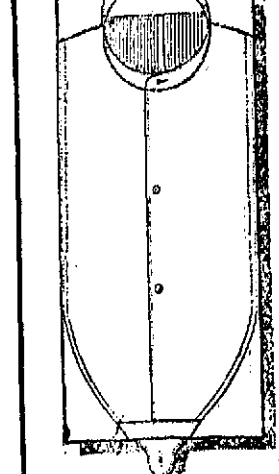
We will take nothing with us as we are going into a different line of business : : : : :

You seldom have an opportunity to get your fall and winter outfits at your own price



Everything bought for this fall's trade. The bargains we are offering are the talk of the town and will be for some time to come. Ask your neighbors who have been to the sale about it. We are selling goods for less than one-half what you can buy them at other stores. It's not a cut on an item or two, but a slashing cut on everything in the house.

An immense stock to select from, styles absolutely up-to-date, materials the best and matchless short of twice the money elsewhere.



COME—COME—COME

YOU THROW YOUR MONEY AWAY IF YOU DO NOT ATTEND

The First National Bank		
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.		
Report of the condition as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, September 30, 1901.		
RESOURCES.		
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	\$1,000,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)	100,000.00	
Bonds and Warrants	227,500.00	
Due from Banks	\$1,112,500.00	
Cash	\$16,512.50	
Total	\$1,456,512.50	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and Undivided Profits	47,388.51	
Circulation	\$4,850.00	
Deposits	\$356,274.00	
Total	\$1,408,512.51	
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.		
J. A. HAYES, President	A. SUTTON, Cashier	A. E. HUNT, Asst. Cashier
H. G. LUNT, Vice President	IRVING HOWBERT, Vice President	
J. B. BURNS, Vice President	F. H. MORLEY, Vice President	W. A. OTIS, Vice President
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF		
The Exchange National Bank		
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.		
As made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Sept. 30, 1901.		
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W. L. LEMON, Vice President	Y. ALBERT, Asst. Cashier	
H. W. GIDDINGS, Vice President	VERNER E. BECK, Vice President	
W. S. STRATTON, Vice President	A. C. HARRIS, Vice President	

